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and from aneroid readings, besides meteorological observations, taken three times daily, for temperature, pressure, cloudiness, wind, etc.

The diary form of the narrative, adopted by the author after much hesitation, vindicates his choice by conveying in a lively way the impression of the moment, and enabling the reader to estimate the hardships of fatigue and dirt and bad smells, through which the traveller forced his way for months. The party were nearly starved when, early in July, 1892, they reached the neighbourhood of the Tengri Nor and were refused permission to go any farther. Some days were spent in parleying, and meanwhile all good things to eat were pressed upon them. The return was through China to Shanghai.

Mr. Rockhill's knowledge of the Chinese and Tibetan languages gives a special value to his notes and comments.

Besides the map, the volume has numerous illustrations from drawings and photographs.

Corea or Cho-sen, The Land of the Morning Calm. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. With numerous Text and Full-Page Illustrations from Drawings made by the Author. 8vo, pp. xiii-304. (Macmillan & Co.) New York, 1895.

Mr. Savage-Landor spent several months in Corea, or rather in the capital, Seoul, and embraced every opportunity of studying the natives, their manners and customs, as they appeared to a foreigner, unacquainted with the language or the history of the country.

His story is straightforward, and his descriptions impress the reader by their evident truthfulness. There is something too much of the difficulties the author encountered in the way of his morning dip, and his puns could be spared, but he keeps a hold on his subject to the end.

These pen and pencil sketches from the daily life of a strange and a decaying people have the value of what are called human documents, for all students of the Hermit Nation, and of Eastern Asia.

The Eastern Bimetallic League (established 1894). The appreciation of Gold; Notes illustrative of the disastrous effect upon foreign commercial interests in the Far East, and upon the Industries and Wage-earners of the West, by H. Kopsch, F.R.G.S., Member of the Eastern Bimetallic League. 12mo, pp. vi-18. Shanghai, 1894.

This pamphlet of 18 pages is a sermon on the following text:

"As the children of the house of Israel do worship gold, even so shall gold be their damnation."

Mr. Kopsch brings together a number of facts to show that the competition of Asia threatens to make the lot of the Western labourers harder than that of the slaves in former days, and that unless silver is remonetised, protective measures will have to be adopted to exclude Oriental manufactures from the gold-using countries. The prospect is gloomy, but there seems to be a difference of opinion on the subject, even in Shanghai.

Definitions of Geographical Names, with Instructions for their correct pronunciation. For teachers and pupils of the various grades of schools of the United States. A supplement to every School Geography. By Dr. Konrad Ganzenmüller. 8vo, 32 pp. Kurt Moebius, New York, 1894.

Dr. Ganzenmüller's pamphlet answers a number of the questions for which the scholar consults the *Nomina Geographica*.

It is, perhaps, a mistake to suppose that pupils will take an abiding interest in the meaning of names of places; but it is a service done to show that the names have a meaning, which may be arrived at with a little effort.

Primary Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. 4to, pp. viii-137. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1894.

Mr. Frye has no misgivings about the character of his work. He says, in his preface:

"The subject is treated topically. The day of patchwork teaching has passed. Teachers have long been asking for a text-book based on the topical study of the earth. This book holds the *earth as a unit* before the mind, and relates all study to that unit. The memory is thus aided and much time is saved.

The text on PEOPLE centers in *child-life*. The word *race* has a deeper meaning than is taught by the size of cheek bones or the texture of hair. This book leads pupils into the *homes of the races*. Read to a child one of the stories on pages 55 to 72, and note the result."

The taste displayed in these paragraphs is not to be commended. Acquisition of facts is not the one good thing for children, and a tone of aggressive self-confidence in a teacher sets a bad example.

The book is a good one. It is well arranged, and the information is given in a direct and interesting way. The map is used from the beginning, and the questions asked rise naturally out of the text, while the illustrations, which are numerous, are for the most part accurate and helpful.